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**PATENT APPLICATION
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AGGREGATING DEVICE COLLECTION DATA

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AGGREGATING DEVICE COLLECTION DATA

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates in general to data aggregation and, more particularly, to securely aggregating device data.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Data has been collected for many reasons and put to many purposes. It is often desirable to aggregate collected data in order to discern changes. For example, many modern printers record running usage data over the lifetime of the device. This usage data may be accessed periodically to discern how many pages have been printed between access times.

15 Many conventional data collection and aggregation techniques have included manual collection of data and input of the data into a database. Both manual collection and data entry are time consuming, labor intensive, and prone to human error.

20 Automated collection and entry techniques have been developed to overcome these shortcomings of manual collection and entry. Conventional data collection and entry techniques receive data into a database where the data may be manipulated to achieve a desired output. Although these conventional automated techniques reduce the time and labor required for data collection and entry, errors still frequently occur.

25 One of the main causes of error in these conventional techniques is the lack of accuracy and integrity controls. For example, if data is repeatedly received from a device having a particular address and the address is subsequently assigned to a different device, inaccurate data may be recorded.

30 Furthermore, conventional data collection and entry techniques are usually not portable. That is, the collection database must be able to directly access the devices having the data to be recorded. Often, such access is not convenient, desirable, or possible. In such cases, it would be more desirable to

have a data collection tool that has access to the devices. The data collection tool may then record the information and transfer a record of the information to a managing tool for aggregation into a database.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to principles of the present invention, data is transferred from an input record to an index. The input record has recorded unique device identification and recorded device data for a device, such as a printer. The recorded unique device identification is either a serial number of the device or
 10 another persistent identifying designation for the device. The recorded device data includes recorded usage data for the device. The index has at least one enduring record. Each enduring record has an enduring unique device identification and enduring device data. The recorded unique device identification and recorded device data for a device are read from the input
 15 record. The index is searched for a match to the recorded unique device identification. The index is updated with the recorded device data. The index is updated with the recorded device data by replacing enduring device data from the index with the recorded device data.

20 According to further principles of the present invention, if a match to the recorded device information is not found in the index, an enduring record for the device is created in the index.

According to further principles of the present invention, enduring usage data is read from the index. A difference in usage data is calculated from the enduring usage data and the recorded usage data.

25 According to further principles of the present invention, the updates to the index are tracked.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 Figure 1 is a block diagram representing one embodiment of the system of the present invention for transferring data.

Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating one embodiment of the method of the present invention for transferring data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 Illustrated in Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a data transfer manager 2. Manager 2 includes input record 4, index 6, record reader 8, inspector 10, updater 12 and, optionally, index reader 14, calculator 16, inserter 18, transaction log 20, and storage device 22. Although depicted as integral to manager 2, input record 4, index 6, record reader 8, inspector 10, updater 12, 10 index reader 14, calculator 16, inserter 18, transaction log 20, and storage device 22 are alternatively embodied separate from manager 2 and accessible by manager 2.

Input record 4 includes recorded unique device identification 24 and recorded device data 26. Recorded unique device identification 24 is an 15 identification indicia for a device (not shown). Examples of recorded unique device identification 24 include a serial number and a hardware address of the device.

It is not uncommon for a device to be removed from a collection, or fleet, of devices and reassigned elsewhere. In such cases, it is desirable that the 20 identification indicia, for identifying the device, change from the first deployment to the next deployment. One embodiment for accomplishing a change in identification indicia includes combining an identification code and either the serial number or hardware address of the device. The identification code may change with each deployment while the serial number and hardware address 25 remain constant. The result is identification indicia that changes with each deployment.

Recorded device data 26 is any data concerning the device that may be desirable to include in index 6. For example, if the device handles pages of media, such as paper, recorded device data 26 may include a recorded usage

data 28 of paper handled. Examples of recorded usage data 28 include total pages handled, total color pages output, and total black and white pages output.

Index 6 is any index for aggregating data. Examples of index 6 include a database, a spreadsheet, a table, a list, and a file. Index 6 includes at least one
 5 enduring record 30. Each enduring record 30 represents data from one device. Each enduring record 30 includes an enduring unique device identification 32 and enduring device data 34.

Enduring unique device identification 32 is of the same type as recorded unique device identification 24. For example, if recorded unique device
 10 identification 24 is a serial number of the device, enduring unique device identification 32 is also a serial number of the device.

Enduring device data 34 is of the same type as recorded device data 26. For example, if recorded device data 26 includes recorded usage data 28, enduring device data 34 includes enduring usage data 36.

15 Record reader 8 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to read, from input record 4, recorded unique device identification 24 and recorded device data 26.

Inspector 10 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to search index 6 for an enduring unique device identifications 32
 20 matching recorded unique device identification 24.

Updater 12 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to update index 6 with recorded device data 26. In more detail, updater 12 is configured to update enduring device data 34 from the enduring record 30 having the enduring unique device identification 32 matching the
 25 recorded unique device identification 24.

In one embodiment, updater 12 includes recorder 38. Recorder 38 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to replace enduring device data 34 with recorded device data 26.

Index reader 14 is any combination of hardware and executable code
 30 configured to read enduring usage data 36 from the enduring record 30 having

the enduring unique device identification 32 matching the recorded unique device identification 24.

Calculator 16 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to calculate a difference in usage data from enduring usage data 34 and recorded usage data 28. In one embodiment, calculator 16 subtracts enduring usage data 34 from recorded usage data 28 to yield the difference in usage data.

10 Insertor 18 is any combination of hardware and executable code configured to respond to a failure to find a match to recorded unique device identification 24 by creating, in index 6, an enduring record 30 for the device referenced by recorded unique device identification 24.

Transaction log 20 is any combination of hardware, data, and executable code configured to track updates to index 6.

15 Storage device 22 is any device for storing data or executable code. Storage device 22 may also be a program storage device tangibly embodying a program, applet or instructions executable by manager 2 for performing the method steps of the present invention executable by manager 2. Storage device 22 may be any type of storage media such as magnetic, optical, or electronic storage media.

20 Figure 2 is a flow chart representing steps of one embodiment of the present invention. Although the steps represented in Figure 2 are presented in a specific order, the present invention encompasses variations in the order of steps. Furthermore, additional steps may be executed between the steps illustrated in Figure 2 without departing from the scope of the present invention.

25 Input record 4 is read 40 to learn the recorded unique device identification 24 and recorded device data 26. Alternatively, recorded device data 26 is read later.

30 Index 6 is searched 42 for a match to recorded unique device identification 24. In more detail, each enduring record 30 in index 6 is searched 42 for an enduring unique device identification 32 that matches recorded unique

device identification 24. If a match is found 44, enduring usage data 36 is optionally read 46 and, together with recorded usage data 28, used to calculate 48 a usage data difference. The usage data difference may be used to determine how many pages were handled by the device since a previous update.

5 Regardless of whether a usage data difference is calculated 48, index 6 is updated 50 and the update is optionally tracked. In one embodiment, index 6 is updated 50 by replacing enduring device data 34 with recorded device data 26. In an alternative embodiment, index 6 is updated 50 by combining enduring device data 34 with recorded device data 26.

10 If no match is found for recorded unique device identification 24 in index 6, an enduring record 30 is created 52, in index 6, for the device represented by recorded unique device identification 24. The newly created enduring record 30 is then updated 50.

15 After enduring record 30 is updated, another input record 4 is selected 54. If there are more 56 input records 4, the process repeats until there are no more 56 input records 4. When there are no more 56 input records 4, optionally, permission to commit the updates is requested 58. If permission is granted 60, the updates are committed 64. Otherwise, the updates are rolled back 62. The updates may be rolled back by reviewing the tracked updates and
20 reversing the updates. Optionally, the updates may also be rolled back 62 if errors have occurred in the process.

25 The foregoing description is only illustrative of the invention. Various alternatives and modifications can be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention. Accordingly, the present invention embraces all such alternatives, modifications, and variances that fall within the scope of the appended claims.